

**THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

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Annotation: *This article provides a comprehensive comparative-legal and institutional analysis of the Republic of Korea's public safety system from the perspective of its organizational and legal features, functioning mechanisms, and the potential for adaptation of individual elements in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study aims to identify the key characteristics of South Korea's public safety model, which is based on a combination of centralized strategic management, a developed national and autonomous police system, digitalization of law enforcement activities, interagency coordination, and a preventive approach to risk management. The methodological basis of the study was made up of comparative legal, institutional, systemic, and functional analysis methods, as well as elements of content analysis of regulatory legal acts, scientific literature, and analytical materials.*

Within the framework of the study, the constitutional and legislative foundations for the functioning of the public safety system of the Republic of Korea were analyzed, including the activities of the National Police Agency, the autonomous police, the 112 emergency response system, anti-terrorist activities, and mechanisms for digital monitoring of social processes. Particular attention was paid to the distribution of powers between national and local police structures, the development of socially oriented police, the use of big data technologies, and the improvement of crisis response mechanisms.

According to the research results, it was established that the South Korean model of public safety is distinguished by a high level of institutional coordination, a developed digital management system, the integration of preventive mechanisms, and a focus on police interaction with the population. At the same time, certain institutional problems have been identified related to the delimitation of powers between the national and autonomous police, as well as the need to improve mechanisms for legal accountability and interagency cooperation.

Based on the conducted analysis, scientifically grounded proposals were formulated to improve the system of ensuring public safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the development of digital monitoring mechanisms and early warning of threats, the improvement of the emergency response system, the introduction of community-oriented

police elements, the development of interdepartmental coordination, and the formation of a balanced model of interaction between central and territorial law enforcement agencies.

Keywords: *public safety, Republic of Korea, police, autonomous police, National Police Agency, public-oriented police, digitalization, 112 system, anti-terrorist activities, interdepartmental coordination, prevention, law and order, institutional analysis, risk management, National Guard, Republic of Uzbekistan.*

ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННО-ПРАВОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КОРЕЯ

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Аннотация: *В статье осуществлён комплексный сравнительно-правовой и институциональный анализ системы обеспечения общественной безопасности Республики Корея с позиции её организационно-правовых особенностей, механизмов функционирования и потенциала адаптации отдельных элементов в условиях Республики Узбекистан. Исследование направлено на выявление ключевых характеристик южнокорейской модели общественной безопасности, основанной на сочетании централизованного стратегического управления, развитой системы национальной и автономной полиции, цифровизации правоохранительной деятельности, межведомственной координации и превентивного подхода к управлению рисками. Методологическую основу исследования составили сравнительно-правовой, институциональный, системный и функциональный методы анализа, а также элементы контент-анализа нормативно-правовых актов, научной литературы и аналитических материалов.*

В рамках исследования проанализированы конституционные и законодательные основы функционирования системы общественной безопасности Республики Корея, включая деятельность Национального полицейского агентства, автономной полиции, систему экстренного реагирования «112», механизмы антитеррористической деятельности и цифрового мониторинга общественных процессов. Особое внимание уделено вопросам распределения полномочий между национальными и местными полицейскими структурами, развитию общественно-ориентированной полиции, использованию технологий б/ольших данных и совершенствованию механизмов кризисного реагирования.

По результатам исследования установлено, что южнокорейская модель общественной безопасности отличается высоким уровнем институциональной координации, развитой системой цифрового управления, интеграцией профилактических механизмов и ориентацией на взаимодействие полиции с населением. Вместе с тем выявлены отдельные институциональные проблемы, связанные с разграничением полномочий между национальной и автономной полицией, а также необходимостью совершенствования механизмов правовой подотчётности и межведомственного взаимодействия.

На основе проведённого анализа сформулированы научно обоснованные предложения по совершенствованию системы обеспечения общественной безопасности Республики Узбекистан, включая развитие механизмов цифрового мониторинга и раннего предупреждения угроз, совершенствование системы экстренного реагирования, внедрение элементов общественно-ориентированной полиции, развитие межведомственной координации и формирование сбалансированной модели взаимодействия центральных и территориальных субъектов обеспечения правопорядка.

Ключевые слова: общественная безопасность, Республика Корея, полиция, автономная полиция, Национальное полицейское агентство, общественно-ориентированная полиция, цифровизация, система «112», антитеррористическая деятельность, межведомственная координация, превенция, правопорядок, институциональный анализ, управление рисками, Национальная гвардия, Республика Узбекистан.

KOREYA RESPUBLIKASIDA JAMOAT XAVFSIZLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING TASHKILIY-HUQUQIY ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya: *Maqolada Koreya Respublikasining jamoat xavfsizligini ta'minlash tizimi uning tashkiliy-huquqiy xususiyatlari, faoliyat ko'rsatish mexanizmlari va alohida elementlarining O'zbekiston Respublikasi sharoitlariga moslashish salohiyati nuqtai nazaridan kompleks qiyosiy-huquqiy va institutsional tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot markazlashgan strategik boshqaruv, rivojlangan milliy va avtonom politsiya tizimi, huquqni muhofaza qilish faoliyatini raqamlashtirish, idoralararo muvofiqlashtirish va xavflarni boshqarishga preventiv yondashuvni uyg'unlashtirishga asoslangan Janubiy Koreya jamoat xavfsizligi modelining asosiy xususiyatlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Tadqiqotning metodologik asosini qiyosiy-huquqiy, institutsional, tizimli va funksional tahlil usullari,*

shuningdek, normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, ilmiy adabiyotlar va tahliliy materiallarning kontent-tahlili elementlari tashkil etdi.

Tadqiqot doirasida Koreya Respublikasining jamoat xavfsizligi tizimi faoliyatining konstitutsiyaviy va qonunchilik asoslari, jumladan, Milliy politsiya agentligi, avtonom politsiya, "112" favqulodda vaziyatlar tizimi, aksilterror faoliyati va ijtimoiy jarayonlarni raqamli monitoring qilish mexanizmlari tahlil qilingan. Milliy va mahalliy politsiya tuzilmalari o'rtasida vakolatlarni taqsimlash, jamiyatga yo'naltirilgan politsiyani rivojlantirish, katta ma'lumotlar texnologiyalaridan foydalanish va inqirozga qarshi kurashish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratildi.

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, Janubiy Koreya jamoat xavfsizligi modeli yuqori darajadagi institutsional muvofiqlashtirish, rivojlangan raqamli boshqaruv tizimi, profilaktika mexanizmlarining integratsiyalashuvi va politsiyaning aholi bilan o'zaro hamkorligiga yo'naltirilganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Shu bilan birga, milliy va avtonom politsiya o'rtasidagi vakolatlarni chegaralash, shuningdek, huquqiy javobgarlik va idoralararo hamkorlik mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish zarurati bilan bog'liq ayrim institutsional muammolar aniqlandi.

O'tkazilgan tahlillar asosida O'zbekiston Respublikasining jamoat xavfsizligini ta'minlash tizimini takomillashtirish, jumladan raqamli monitoring va tahdidlarning barvaqt oldini olish mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish, favqulodda vaziyatlarga javob berish tizimini takomillashtirish, jamoatchilikka yo'naltirilgan politsiya elementlarini joriy etish, idoralararo muvofiqlashtirishni rivojlantirish hamda markaziy va hududiy huquq-tartibotni ta'minlash subyektlari o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarning muvozanatli modelini shakllantirish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan takliflar ishlab chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: *jamoat xavfsizligi, Koreya Respublikasi, politsiya, avtonom politsiya, Milliy politsiya agentligi, jamoatchilikka yo'naltirilgan politsiya, raqamlashtirish, "112" tizimi, aksilterror faoliyati, idoralararo muvofiqlashtirish, profilaktika, huquq-tartibot, institutsional tahlil, xavf-xatarlarni boshqarish, Milliy gvardiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi.*

INTRODUCTION

In the face of the rapid transformation of the modern system of international and domestic security, ensuring public safety is becoming a key area of state policy and institutional development. The rise of transnational crime, terrorist threats, man-made risks, cybercrime, mass riots, and emergencies requires states to develop comprehensive, technologically integrated, and prevention-oriented models for managing public safety. Under these conditions, the search for effective organizational and legal mechanisms that balance the protection of public order, the observance of human rights and freedoms, and the stability of state institutions is of particular importance.

In the current era, the Republic of Korea serves as one of the most illustrative examples of an institutionally stable system for ensuring public safety. The South Korean model combines centralized strategic management, the functional specialization of law

enforcement bodies, advanced digital technologies, rapid response mechanisms, and elements of decentralization through an autonomous police system. A key feature of this Model is the integration of preventive, law enforcement, infrastructure, and information-analytical mechanisms into a unified risk management system.

The constitutional and legal model of the Republic of Korea is founded on the principles of liberal democracy, the rule of law, and the primacy of human rights. In contrast to purely force-based approaches to maintaining public order, the Korean system is oriented toward an institutional balance between the effectiveness of state administration and mechanisms of democratic control. Particular importance is attached to the legal regulation of police activities, the implementation of digital response platforms, the development of inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and the strengthening of local community participation in ensuring security.

The relevance of this study stems from the need for a scholarly examination of the Republic of Korea's experience in the context of the ongoing reforms of the public safety system in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been implementing large-scale institutional transformations aimed at improving the activities of its internal affairs bodies and the National Guard, introducing digital management technologies, developing crime prevention mechanisms, and increasing the efficiency of inter-agency cooperation. Nevertheless, there remains a need for a more flexible, technologically advanced, and institutionally balanced model of public safety capable of effectively responding to modern threats.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a comprehensive comparative-legal and institutional analysis of the organizational and legal framework for ensuring public safety in the Republic of Korea, and to identify elements of the Korean model that are of practical interest for improving the national public safety system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The scholarly novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive examination of the South Korean public safety model as a multi-level system that combines centralized management, autonomous elements of policing, the digitalization of response processes, risk-oriented management, and mechanisms for state-civil society interaction. Within the scope of this study, special attention is given to analyzing the institutional architecture of the National Police Agency of the Republic of Korea, the functioning of the autonomous police, the legal mechanisms for emergency response, and the regulatory framework for protecting critical and local infrastructure.

The methodological basis of this study comprises comparative-legal, institutional, systemic, and functional methods of scholarly analysis. The use of these methods makes it possible to identify the specific features of the Republic of Korea's organizational and legal model, determine its degree of institutional effectiveness, and evaluate the prospects for adapting certain elements of this system to the national context of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The practical significance of this study is determined by the potential to use its findings and recommendations in the further improvement of the public safety system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This includes developing digital response platforms, institutionalizing inter-agency cooperation, enhancing crime prevention mechanisms, expanding local community participation in ensuring safety, and forming modern, risk-oriented models for managing public order.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is based on a comprehensive, interdisciplinary methodological approach that combines comparative-legal, institutional, systemic, functional, and critical-analytical research methods. The use of this integrative methodology is dictated by the complex nature of the modern public safety system of the Republic of Korea, which comprises legal, organizational, digital, and managerial components.

The comparative-legal analysis examined key legislative and regulatory acts of the Republic of Korea governing the activities of public safety entities. Specifically, the analysis covered the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea[1], the Act on Counter-Terrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Public Safety[2], the Act on the Organization and Operation of National and Autonomous Police[3], the Act on the Management and Handling of 112 Emergency Calls[4], and the Act on the Safe Management of Small Public Facilities[5]. Bylaws regulating the functioning of the police system, emergency response mechanisms, and local security institutions were also examined.

Simultaneously, an analysis of the legal and regulatory framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan was conducted, including the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan," the Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies," the Law "On Combating Terrorism," and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 304 of May 29, 2024, "On Measures to Organize the Activities of the '112' Unified Dispatch Service"[6]. This comparative analysis revealed differences in the degree of management centralization, the distribution of powers between central and regional bodies, the level of digitalization in response processes, and the institutional mechanisms for coordinating public safety entities.

The institutional method was applied to study the organizational structure of the Korea National Police Agency (KNPA), the autonomous police system, local police committees, and the mechanisms of interaction between central and regional levels of governance[7]. Particular attention was given to analyzing autonomous police reforms, the distribution of competencies between national and local police, and issues of institutional coordination during emergency situations.

A content analysis of academic literature involved studying the works of South Korean and foreign researchers on public safety, counter-terrorism policy, the digitalization of law enforcement, community policing, and institutional reforms. In particular, the study examined the academic positions of Seo Gyeong-jun[8], Jeong Jeong-

sop[9], Yi Seul-gi[10], Jeong Da-yeon[11], Oh Seung-hyun[12], Kang Seung-cheol[13], Kim Seong-sik[14], Kim Hyun-tae[15], Kim Jeong-hwan[16], Chang Soo-yeon[17], Lee Sang-in[18], and other authors who address police effectiveness, the autonomous police system, risk-oriented management, and community-oriented policing.

Additionally, materials from the official information resources of the Korea National Police Agency[7], analytical publications from the Seoul Metropolitan Archives[19], and data related to the functioning of digital security platforms, emergency response, and public risk management were utilized.

The empirical basis for this study comprised legislative acts of the Republic of Korea, statistical and analytical materials from government bodies, and the results of academic research on the functioning of the public safety system, digital monitoring, emergency response, and crowd management. Special attention was paid to studying the operational mechanisms of the "112" emergency call system, digital threat monitoring tools, risk analysis technologies, and organizational models of inter-agency cooperation.

The application of a systemic approach made it possible to view the public safety of the Republic of Korea as a multi-level institutional system that integrates mechanisms for strategic management, crime prevention, digital control, emergency response, and public engagement. The functional method was used to analyze the distribution of powers among the system's entities and to assess the effectiveness of their interaction.

The critical-analytical method was employed to identify not only the advantages of the South Korean model—including its high level of digitalization, developed preventive response system, and institutional coordination—but also its more contentious aspects related to the expansion of digital surveillance, the limits of police powers, and the need to maintain a balance between ensuring security and protecting citizens' constitutional rights.

The study also employed the normative modeling method, which enabled the formulation of proposals to improve the public safety system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These proposals incorporate positive aspects of South Korea's experience, including the development of autonomous policing elements, the implementation of digital threat analysis platforms, the enhancement of inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and an increased focus on the preventive activities of public safety entities.

Research results

The comparative-legal and institutional analysis conducted shows that the public safety system of the Republic of Korea is a highly organized, technologically integrated, and functionally differentiated model of public order management. This model is based on a combination of centralized strategic leadership, elements of autonomous police activity, and advanced digital response mechanisms. The constitutional and legal foundations of this system are enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Korea[1], which establishes the state's obligation to ensure the safety of its citizens, maintain public order, and protect constitutional rights and freedoms.

The key entity in the public safety system is the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA), which functions as the central executive body for maintaining public order, preventing crime, ensuring road safety, responding to emergencies, and countering contemporary threats[7]. The KNPA's organizational structure is built on a vertical-hierarchical principle, yet it simultaneously incorporates elements of functional and territorial decentralization, allowing for the combination of strategic management with the local adaptability of police activities.

One of the most significant features of the South Korean model is the introduction of an autonomous police system, legally established by the Republic of Korea's "Act on the Organization and Operation of the National Police and Autonomous Police"[3]. The analysis shows that this reform is aimed at redistributing certain powers related to maintaining public order between central and regional structures. The autonomous police primarily engage in crime prevention, maintaining public order at the local level, community engagement, and responding to local threats. Meanwhile, strategic functions, including combating terrorism, transnational crime, and ensuring national security, remain the responsibility of the national police.

The study reveals that the South Korean model of public safety is oriented toward the development of community policing. Considerable attention is devoted to building partnerships between the police and the public, increasing the level of public trust, preventing conflicts, and identifying social risks early. Unlike traditional enforcement-based models, the Korean system views the public not merely as an object of protection but as an active participant in ensuring public safety.

An analysis of the regulatory framework and organizational practices in the Republic of Korea indicates a high degree of institutionalization of its emergency response mechanisms. The legislation of the Republic of Korea provides for the creation of a unified crisis response system, which includes mechanisms for inter-agency coordination, situational management, and rapid information exchange. A significant role in this system is played by the Republic of Korea's "Act on Management and Handling of Emergency Calls 112"[4], which ensures the operation of a centralized emergency communication system and a prompt response to public safety threats.

The analysis shows that the "112" system in the Republic of Korea is not just a dispatch service but a comprehensive digital platform for coordinating law enforcement agencies. It provides for automated call distribution, threat analysis, geolocation tracking of incidents, and real-time inter-agency data exchange. In contrast to the Republic of Uzbekistan, where the Unified Dispatch Service "112" is still in the institutional development stage[6], the South Korean system is characterized by a high degree of digital integration and automation of its management processes.

In the Korean model, special importance is placed on the digitalization of public safety processes. The study shows that the Republic of Korea actively uses big data technologies, intelligent video surveillance systems, analytical risk forecasting platforms,

and digital mechanisms for monitoring the public environment. The use of these technologies allows for the pre-emptive identification of threats, the analysis of criminogenic trends, and the making of management decisions based on the analytical processing of large volumes of information.

An important element of the South Korean model is the development of risk-oriented public safety management. The analysis showed that police activities are increasingly based on forecasting potential threats, assessing the likelihood of mass riots, monitoring public sentiment, and preventing crisis situations. Significant attention is paid to managing mass events, analyzing risk factors, and developing preventive response scenarios.

The regulatory framework for anti-terrorist activities deserves special attention. The Law of the Republic of Korea "On Countering Terrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Ensuring Public Safety" [2] provides for a comprehensive approach to countering terrorist threats, including prevention measures, interagency cooperation, information exchange, and coordination of government agencies' activities. At the same time, the analysis showed that the Korean model of anti-terrorist security combines the preventive nature of management with parliamentary and judicial control mechanisms aimed at preventing excessive restrictions on the constitutional rights of citizens.

A significant feature of the public safety system of the Republic of Korea is the presence of local police committees and territorial participation mechanisms in ensuring public order. These institutions provide a certain level of public and regional control over police activities, as well as facilitate the consideration of local specifics in the implementation of public safety measures.

At the same time, the analysis revealed several controversial aspects of the South Korean model. On one hand, a high level of digitalization, developed interdepartmental coordination, and risk-oriented management ensure high operational response and the effectiveness of preventive activities. On the other hand, the expansion of digital monitoring and the use of public behavior analysis technologies raise issues related to the limits of state interference in private life, the protection of personal data, and ensuring a balance between public safety and the constitutional rights of citizens.

A comparative analysis with the public safety system of the Republic of Uzbekistan showed that the Uzbek model is currently undergoing institutional modernization and digital transformation. Despite ongoing reforms in the activities of the National Guard, internal affairs bodies, and the emergency response system, there remains a need to further develop interdepartmental coordination mechanisms, improve the regulatory delimitation of powers, expand the preventive focus of law enforcement agencies' activities, and implement integrated digital platforms for public safety management.

The conducted study allows for the conclusion that certain elements of the South Korean model—specifically mechanisms for autonomous police, digital threat monitoring, risk-oriented policing, community policing, and interdepartmental coordination—possess

significant potential for adaptation in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, provided they are implemented within the framework of national constitutional principles, legal guarantees, and institutional characteristics of the public administration system.

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

A comparison of the organizational and legal model for ensuring public safety in the Republic of Korea with modern trends in the development of law and order systems leads to the conclusion that the South Korean experience is an example of an institutionally balanced, technologically modernized, and preventively oriented model of public safety management. A distinctive feature of this model is its combination of centralized strategic management, elements of autonomous police activity, digitalization of law enforcement processes, and active police engagement with local communities.

The academic interest in the South Korean model stems from the fact that the Republic of Korea has managed to create a public safety system focused not only on rapid response but also on threat prevention through digital analysis, risk-based management, and institutional coordination. In contrast to the predominantly force-based models of public order management, the Korean system is gradually transforming toward a service-and-prevention approach founded on cooperation between the state and society.

The provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea[1], which establish the principles of the rule of law, democratic governance, and the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, are of significant importance for understanding the legal nature of the South Korean public safety system. Unlike models based solely on the priority of state security, the Korean legal system strives to strike a balance between the effectiveness of law enforcement and mechanisms of constitutional oversight.

Seo Gyeong-jun[8] and Jeong Jong-seop[9] devote special attention to anti-terrorism regulation, examining the legal nature of the Republic of Korea's "Act on Anti-Terrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Public Safety." Seo Gyeong-jun notes that modern anti-terrorism legislation in the Republic of Korea is shaped by the need to respond to new transnational threats, including international terrorism, cyberterrorism, and hybrid forms of extremism. Jeong Jong-seop, in turn, emphasizes the need to improve inter-agency coordination mechanisms and the regulatory delineation of powers among entities involved in anti-terrorism activities.

We generally support these academic positions, as modern threats indeed require the formation of a comprehensive anti-terrorism security system based on the coordination of various state agencies. At the same time, we believe that the expansion of anti-terrorism powers must be accompanied by the development of effective mechanisms for parliamentary and judicial oversight to ensure adherence to the principles of the rule of law and prevent excessive restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The research by Jeong Jun-chae[20] on the safe design of public spaces and the integration of universal design principles into the public safety system is of considerable academic interest. The author emphasizes that the security of public infrastructure must

be ensured not only through law enforcement measures but also through architectural, planning, and engineering solutions that minimize the risk of emergencies and increase the resilience of the urban environment.

We support this approach, as the modern public safety system truly requires a shift from a purely force-based understanding of security to the integrated management of public risks. In our view, applying the principles of safe urban infrastructure design also holds significant potential for the Republic of Uzbekistan, especially amid urbanization and increasing population density in major cities.

The role of the state in public safety management is examined in the work of Chung Jae-woo[21], who emphasizes that the effectiveness of the security system is directly dependent on the state's ability to ensure coordination among law enforcement agencies, local institutions, and civil defense structures. The author posits that the state should perform not only a supervisory function but also a coordinating and integrating one.

We concur with this position, as the modern model of public safety objectively requires interagency and inter-level cooperation. At the same time, we believe that the state's coordinating role should be combined with the development of mechanisms for the institutional autonomy and accountability of territorial bodies, which is particularly relevant to the reform of the public safety system in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The concept of community policing holds a special place in the South Korean model. Yi Seul-gi[10], researching the factors of police effectiveness, concludes that the level of public trust and the effectiveness of crime prevention are directly dependent on the quality of police interaction with the public. A similar position is held by Kim Sung-sik[14], who views community-oriented policing as a mechanism for forging partnerships between law enforcement agencies and society.

We fully support these scholarly approaches, as in modern conditions, ensuring public safety is impossible solely through administrative and coercive methods. In our view, establishing sustainable interaction between the police and the public is a key factor in preventing crime, increasing public trust, and strengthening the institutional legitimacy of law enforcement agencies.

The development of restorative policing is of great importance to the modern public safety system of the Republic of Korea. Jung Da-young[11], studying changes in the professional attitudes of police officers involved in restorative policing, emphasizes that the transition from a punitive-reactive model to a restorative-preventive approach helps reduce social conflict and strengthen public trust in the police.

We support this approach, as the modern public safety system must be oriented not only toward suppressing offenses but also toward restoring social stability, preventing conflicts, and fostering a legal culture among the population. Within the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan, elements of restorative and preventive policing could also have significant practical potential.

The South Korean model places considerable emphasis on the digitalization of public safety management. Oh Seung-hyun[12] stresses that police effectiveness is increasingly determined not only by the quantity of resources but also by the ability of law enforcement agencies to integrate digital mechanisms for threat analysis, interagency information exchange, and cooperative interaction.

We share this viewpoint, as digitalization is becoming a key factor in the effectiveness of modern public safety systems. However, we believe that the implementation of digital platforms must be accompanied by the creation of mechanisms for personal data protection and legal regulation governing the use of analytical technologies.

Kang Seung-cheol[13], who studies risk assessment systems for managing mass events and crowd control, pays special attention to the issue of risk-oriented management. The author concludes that it is necessary to transition from a reactive response to proactive threat modeling and forecasting of potential crisis situations.

We support this approach, as the use of analytical forecasting tools genuinely enhances response effectiveness and minimizes the likelihood of conflict escalation. In our opinion, the development of risk-oriented policing holds significant potential for the Republic of Uzbekistan, particularly in ensuring public order during mass events and preventing emergency situations.

The work of Kim Hyun-tae[15] on police information activities and threat prevention in emergencies is of significant importance to the present study. The author emphasizes the importance of local information monitoring and the digital analysis of social processes as an element of early threat warning.

We fully share this position, as the timely identification of risks and informational signals facilitates the transition from reactive to preventive public safety management. At the same time, we believe that such mechanisms require clear legal regulation to prevent excessive state interference in the private lives of citizens.

The reform of the autonomous police in the Republic of Korea is of particular interest. Kim Jong-hwan[16] analyzes police officers' perception of the autonomous police system and indicates that the effectiveness of this reform is directly dependent on a clear distribution of powers between the national and local police. A similar problem is examined by Lee Sang-in[18], who underscores the need for a rational demarcation of functions between central and territorial police structures.

We support these academic positions, as excessive centralization of the public safety system can indeed limit institutional flexibility and reduce the effectiveness of responses to local threats. In our view, the optimal model should combine centralized strategic guidance with a certain degree of functional autonomy for territorial units.

The legal status of local police committees is the subject of research by Chang Sooyeon[17], who points to the need to improve mechanisms for public and regional oversight of police activities. The author emphasizes that the participation of local institutions helps

to increase the transparency of law enforcement agencies and to account for regional specificities.

We share this approach, as public oversight is a crucial element of a modern democratic public safety system. At the same time, we believe that the development of such mechanisms must be accompanied by a clear regulatory framework that precludes the politicization of law enforcement activities.

This analysis leads to the conclusion that the South Korean model of public safety has significant organizational, legal, and technological potential. The most promising elements for adaptation to the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan appear to be: the development of community-oriented policing; the implementation of digital threat-analysis platforms; the enhancement of the "112" emergency response system; the development of risk-oriented policing; the formation of inter-agency coordination mechanisms; and the gradual expansion of elements of territorial autonomy in the sphere of crime prevention.

Nevertheless, the adaptation of the South Korean experience must be selective and institutionally balanced. The borrowing of individual elements is possible only if they comply with the constitutional principles of the Republic of Uzbekistan, national legal traditions, and the need to ensure a balance between administrative efficiency, human rights, and the institutional accountability of public safety entities.

CONCLUSIONS

The comparative-legal and institutional analysis conducted has shown that the public safety system of the Republic of Korea is a multi-level, technologically integrated, and preventively oriented model for managing public order. This model is based on a combination of centralized strategic leadership, elements of autonomous police activity, and advanced digital response mechanisms. A distinctive feature of the Korean model is its comprehensive approach to ensuring public safety, which includes legal, organizational, information-analytical, and preventive risk management mechanisms.

It has been established that the key factors for the effectiveness of the South Korean system are a high level of institutional coordination, the regulatory delimitation of powers between the national and local police, a developed digital monitoring system, the use of big data technologies and risk-oriented policing, as well as the active implementation of community policing and restorative policing models. The advanced "112" emergency response system also plays a significant role, ensuring the integration of information flows, automated call processing, and real-time inter-agency collaboration.

At the same time, this study leads to the conclusion that the high degree of digitalization and institutional integration in the South Korean model is accompanied by the need to constantly maintain a balance between the efficiency of public administration and the protection of citizens' constitutional rights and freedoms. The expansion of digital monitoring, the use of analytical forecasting systems, and information control mechanisms

necessitate clear legal restrictions, accountability measures, and institutional oversight of public safety entities' activities.

A comparative analysis with the public safety system of the Republic of Uzbekistan has shown that the national model is in a stage of active institutional modernization and digital transformation. Despite ongoing reforms in the activities of the National Guard, internal affairs bodies, and the emergency response system, there remains a need to further improve mechanisms for inter-agency coordination, the regulatory delimitation of powers, the digitalization of risk management processes, and strengthening the preventive focus of law enforcement activities.

Based on the results of the research, it is advisable to formulate the following recommendations for improving the public safety system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adapting specific elements from the South Korean experience.

First, it is necessary to further develop the "112" Unified Emergency Response System by transforming it into an integrated digital platform for coordinating public safety entities. This system must provide for automated call processing, real-time interdepartmental information exchange, geolocation support for incidents, and analytical threat forecasting.

Second, it is advisable to introduce elements of risk-oriented policing based on the use of analytical mechanisms for threat assessment, monitoring of social processes, and forecasting of potential crisis situations. The implementation of this approach will enable a shift from the predominantly reactive model of law enforcement to a preventive risk management model.

Third, it is necessary to develop community policing and community-oriented law enforcement mechanisms, which involve strengthening the interaction between law enforcement agencies, local government bodies, and the public. Implementing such mechanisms will help increase the level of public trust, enhance the system's preventive capacity, and shape a service-oriented model of public safety.

Fourth, an important area for development is the improvement of interdepartmental coordination mechanisms through the creation of unified digital platforms for information exchange between the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan, internal affairs bodies, emergency services, and other public safety entities. This will eliminate the fragmentation of information flows and increase the speed of managerial decision-making.

Fifth, it is advisable to legally refine the system for delineating powers between central and territorial authorities in the sphere of public safety. Strategic coordination and management functions should be retained at the central level, while territorial divisions should be granted broader authority in the areas of crime prevention, local response, and community engagement.

Sixth, an important area is the development of the digital infrastructure for public safety, including intelligent video surveillance systems, analytical platforms for big data

processing, public risk monitoring systems, and digital threat forecasting mechanisms. However, the implementation of these technologies must be accompanied by the creation of reliable legal guarantees to protect personal data and prevent excessive interference in the private lives of citizens.

Seventh, it is necessary to further improve the training system for public safety personnel, taking into account current trends in digitalization, analytical management, and community-oriented law enforcement. Staff training should include developing competencies in digital threat analysis, crisis management, communication with the public, and inter-agency cooperation.

Therefore, the research conducted leads to the conclusion that certain elements of the South Korean public safety model have significant potential for adaptation within the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, their implementation must be carried out in a phased, systematic manner, taking into account national legal, institutional, and sociocultural specificities. The comprehensive implementation of the proposed organizational, legal, and technological measures will allow for the formation of a modern, prevention-oriented public safety system that ensures an effective response to contemporary threats, strengthens public trust, and enhances the resilience of state institutions amid the increasing complexity of global and domestic challenges.

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